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ANATOMICAL MODELS. BODIES AND OBJECTS IN CONTEMPORARY SCIENCE

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1.—Introduction. 2.—From cadaver dissection to the representation of the body in wax. 3.—Anatomy lessons in wax by Ignacio Lacaba. 4.—Conclusions.

ABSTRACT: Models made of wax had enormous diffusion in the anatomical teaching of the 18th century. It transcended the borders of a science that impregnated with scientific knowledge the artistic expression of beauty. Based on this premise, the San Carlos Royal College of Surgery created in Madrid a large collection of anatomical models, which is currently maintained by the Javier Puerta Anatomy Museum in the School of Medicine at Madrid Complutense University. The collection began in 1786 with Ignacio Lacaba, the first dissector of the Surgery College of Madrid, whose artistic sensibility and deep knowledge of anatomy contributed and facilitated harmonization between the work of the wax sculptors and language and anatomical expression.

The spatial rhetoric of Gustav Zeiller's popular anatomical museum

Nike Fakiner 47

1.—Introduction. 2.—From medical commodities to museum objects. 3.—Social concerns. 4.—Endowing artefacts with sensations and emotions. 5.—Curiosity, laughter and erotic titillation. 6.—Conclusions.

ABSTRACT: This article focuses on the public experience of science by studying the exhibition practice of a small popular anatomy museum. The owner, Gustav Zeiller, a little-known German model maker and entrepreneur, opened his private collection in Dresden in 1888 with the aim of providing experts and laymen alike with a scientific education on bodily matters and health care. The spatial configuration of his museum environment turned the wax models into didactic instruments. Relying on the possible connexion between material culture studies and the history of the emotions, this article highlights how Zeiller choreographed the encounter between the museum objects and its visitors. I argue that the spatial set up of his museum objects entailed rhetorical choices that did not simply address the social utility of his museum. Moreover, it fulfilled the aim of modifying the emotional disposition of his intended spectatorship. I hope to show that studying the emotional responses toward artefacts can offer a fruitful approach to examine the public experience of medicine.

Divine cadavers: gender, medical discourse, and anatomical collections in the legend of Pedro González de Velasco

Alba del Pozo 73

1.—Introduction. 2.—Pedro González de Velasco: the self-made anatomist. 3.—Artificial creations: the daughter of Doctor González de Velasco. 4.—Conclusions.

ABSTRACT: This paper examines the relationship between the public image of Pedro González de Velasco (1815-1882), famous for his anatomical collections and his Anthropological Museum, founded in 1875 in Madrid, and the popular legend related to the death, embalming and exhumation of his daughter Concepción. The doctor who is committed to the nation becomes a mad scientist, and his official biography is transformed into an urban legend. Beyond the merely anecdotal, I show how the aesthetics associated with female corpses and artificial women organize cultural imaginaries, bringing together medical discourses and literary and artistic representations.

Pathological anatomy and self-portraiture

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1.—Introduction. 2.—Life and death masks. 3.—Ritta Christina: the marvellous two-headed girl. 4.—Institutions and the street. 5.—Monstrous objects. 6.—The corporeal body. 7.—Making myself a monster. 8.—Staging the self: object – subject – process.

ABSTRACT: Why should an artist look to anatomical or pathological specimens as a reservoir of images with which to facilitate an articulation of his or her own artistic or personal identity? This is the starting point of a reflection on the

disappearance of the artist and his/her transformation into a passive object. As a result, it is also a reflection on the blurring lines between subject and object. Based on the work of the artist Lisa Temple-Cox and the critical view and comments of the observer Harcourt, this paper is a first-hand attempt to understand the configuration of the self and the influence of artistic intervention in the generation and representation of anatomical knowledge, resulting in an exploration into the intertwined processes that create both historical subjects and historical objects.

ARTICLES

Medical expert reports in the Valencia of the late Middle Ages: cases of poisoning

Carmel Ferragud. 119

1.—Introduction. 2.—Expert medical reports in the Kingdom of Valencia context of the late Middle Ages. 3.—The first medical actions against a habitual problem 4.—Opening the possible poisoned body. 5.— Conclusions.

ABSTRACT: During the last decades of the 13th century, in the midst of the shaping and medicalization of the new Kingdom of Valencia, the authorities and citizens envisaged the role that physicians could have in clarifying violent deaths. The first circumstance that compelled judges to resort to physicians was the possible poisoning of an individual, given that they could contribute to elucidating the truth with their expert knowledge. They were even requested to use post-mortem dissection if necessary for this purpose. In reality, physicians were conscious of their limitations in this field and the need for them to act with caution.

Barbers, charlatans, and the sick: The medical plurality of baroque Spain perceived by the picaresque Estebanillo González

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1.—Introduction. 2.—Practice of regulated and non-regulated medical professions. 2.1.—Barber-surgeon. 2.2.—Charlatan. 3.—Estebanillo: his diseases and experiences as a patient. 4.—Observation of health practices and disease. 5.—Conclusion.

ABSTRACT: In order to know about diseases and their medical treatment from the perspective of the patient in Baroque Spanish society, creative literature, especially the picaresque novel, is a valuable source that offers a representation of ideas on medicine and disease that were widespread among the population and difficult to access from other sources. The first-person narrative in the *Vida y hechos de Estebanillo González* (1646) offers knowledge on three different aspects of the medical world in Europe during the Thirty Years' War: Estebanillo practises various medical professions, appears in the story as a patient and comments on health practices and disease, providing highly useful material to analyze how different fields of medicine are represented in this literary work.

Female students in internships in Parisian hospitals (1871-1910).

Exclusion and inclusion processes

María José Ruiz Somavilla 167

1.—Introduction. 2.—The exclusion of women from elite medical training. 3.—Interns and *carabins*. 4.—Conclusions.

ABSTRACT: This study addresses the explicit and implicit exclusion mechanisms that limited the access of women to internships in Paris hospitals during the last decades of the 19th century through examination of the documentation generated in the admission process and the texts of female physicians who supported their access. In response to the applications of female medical students to register for the admission tests, the *Conseil de Surveillance de l'Assistance Publique* delayed their entry for some years until their registration was finally permitted. However, their inclusion in the institution did not produce integration because of the multiple dimensions of the exclusion mechanisms.

The «rejuvenation» and beginnings of Chilean endocrinology in the 1920s

Marcelo Sánchez Delgado 191

1.—Introduction. 2.—The history of endocrinology and rejuvenation in Chilean medicine. 3.—Ottmar Wilhelm and the Steinach operation in Chile. 4.—Ottmar Wilhelm: professor at the age of 25. 5.—Conclusion: rejuvenation and eugenics.

ABSTRACT: Rejuvenation was a chapter of critical importance for the worldwide development of endocrinology in the 1920s. This work explores the acceptance of these techniques in Chile. Starting in the late 19th century, the Chilean Medical Journal (*Revista Médica de Chile*) incorporated references to experiments with endocrine gland preparations that were being conducted in Europe at the time. An appropriation of the experiments by the Austrian Eugen Steinach began in 1920, with prominent figures such as the Italian professor Juan Noe Crevani and the young Chilean student Ottmar Wilhelm. Between 1922 and 1924, Wilhelm developed a series of experiments on dogs, bulls, pigs, rats and Welfare Board patients through the so-called Steinach operation, which consisted of the sectioning of the efferent channel in one of the testicles. Professor Noe's scientific patronage policy and Wilhelm's strategy of succession in the field led the latter to hold a chair in the new School of Medicine of Universidad de Concepción at the age of 25. From this position, the figure of Wilhelm was fundamental for the development of a line of endocrinological research that was able to position Universidad de Concepción as a scientific development centre, which was strengthened by the arrival of another disciple of Steinach in Chile, the Latvian professor Alejandro Lipschütz.

DOCUMENTS

«More piety than profanities»: an expert report by Dr. Egas Moniz on homosexuality

Francisco Molina Artaloytia 211

1.—Introduction. 2.—The expert document. 3.—Analysis of the document. 3.1.—Civil and criminal legal context. 3.2.—Identities, interactions and meanings. 3.3.—Tensions in the reception of sexual modernity.

ABSTRACT: At the beginning of the 20th century, the noted Nobel prize-winning Portuguese neurologist Egas Moniz made an expert analysis on homosexuality in a marriage annulment case of major value as an example of the effective application of sexological knowledge of that period. Contemporary republican legislation established marriage annulment in medical terms and punished relations between persons of the same sex, or *contra natura*. In his report, Moniz attempted to interpret distinctive elements of the life of the subject using sexological categories, illustrating the interaction between these categories and the changing forms adopted by homosexuality (or homosexual people) of the time.

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